

FARM AND GARDEN.

To Keep Worms From Dried Fruit.

One of our exchanges advises that dried fruit kept in common muslin bags, with a little camphor barked scattered through, a mass of bark to a bushel of fruit and states that no worms will trouble it.

Hog Cholera.

A writer in the *Stock Journal* recommends the following as a preventive of this disease: Flowers of sulphur, six pounds; sulphate of iron, six ounces; cinchona, pulverized, one pound. Mix well together, in a large mortar; afterward give a tablespoonful to each animal, mixed with a few potato peelings and corn meal, three times a day. Continue this for one week, keeping the animals in a clean, warm, dry place and not allowing too many together.

Receipt for Curing Meat.

The season for killing hogs is upon us, and the following receipt from the *Germantown Telegraph* will be found very useful:

"To one gallon of water, take one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce of saltpetre, one-half ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle may be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off, and then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be poured on for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and had it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt, all ways to be found in salt and sugar. If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good."

Hogs, Cattle and Peach Orchards.

The Messrs. Winters, of DuQuoin, have kept hogs in their peach orchards. They pick up all the fallen fruit. The second year after they adopted this idea but little compared to the fruit was stung and for the past three years their loss from curculio has been of no consequence. The same plan has been adopted by A. Mitchell, Esq., with the most satisfactory result. Whether it is practicable to keep hogs in an orchard every particle of fallen fruit should be picked up and fed to hogs, or otherwise disposed of, so that the grub in it cannot live. The stung fruit should not be allowed to lie on the ground during the night, for the grub leaves the diseased fruit only at night, and burrows in the ground. If every fruit grower would use these suggestions, and endeavor to eradicate this pest, its ravages would cease or soon become comparatively light. — *Rural New Yorker*.

Feeding Whole Grain to Cattle.

It is an expensive system of management to feed whole grain to any kind of animals. All kinds of cereal grains are provided with a tough hull or skin, which the digestive powers of most animals will not dissolve; consequently, if the skin is not broken before the grain enters the stomach, the kernels will pass off with the droppings without affording the animal that swallowed the grain any more nourishment than fragments of wool of equal size.

During the month of August last the writer procured a quantity of horse manure for top-dressing strawberry plants, and in a few days after the mulch was spread around the plants the umbels or heads of the plants were covered with a fine coat of mulch, so that the entire surface of the ground appeared as green as a lawn. The fact showed conclusively, that much of the grain had never afforded the animals that swallowed it any nourishment at all. When mulch is fed to cattle, and people who are in feeding whole grain, it will always be found more advantageous to feed the grain at least 24 hours before using it. Suppose, for example, a teamster is accustomed to feed a team eight quarts of Indian corn and one of each feeding, say three times a day. Let the grain be put in a pail and covered with warm water every time the team is fed. This plan would require three pails when the team is fed three times daily. Warm water is far better than cold water, as cold water, in cold weather, will soften the grain but little. Teamsters may rest assured that it will pay well for all trouble to soak all grain before feeding it. — *New York Times*.

Distance for Orchard Trees.

A late number of the *Horticulturist* contains an article from the editor relative to the distance apart that apple trees should be planted in an orchard. It is not often that we see so much sense in discussing this question, which perhaps is as much indulged in as any other connected with agriculture and with as little success. The *Germantown Telegraph*, very sensibly, as we think, dissents to the evergreen recommendation, which is not only useless but an extra trouble and expense that will not be encountered except by fancy experimentalists. The *Horticulturist* says:

"We are gradually progressing and yearly learning to better and better understand our climates and soils, our trees and vines; and as we progress and come to know our own soil, we throw away much of the early day teachings that were brought to us from across the broad ocean. Our vine-growers commencing with their vines at three to four feet, have gradually expanded them, until now the majority of planters give to them eight to ten feet apart, and some even more, according to the soil and the habit of the sort. So, also, beginning with severe winter and summer pruning, from which they obtained a little, have now learned to half-prune, and produced various diseases in the system of the vine, they have come to a knowledge of the

vine's nature, and by almost leaving it alone are rewarded with luscious fruit and healthy foliage. In the apple and pear orchard we have been brought to place the first from thirty-five to forty feet apart, and the latter twenty-five to thirty, thus subjecting them to all the terrible burning heat of the sun's rays, in a long, hot summer's drought, and to stand as it were alone, and bravely the storms of wind that winter and spring beat their tops, and crack and tear loose, by leverage, their roots.

"EASILY DONE!"

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How to Mop Carpets.

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Cure for chilblains.

The Russians cure this painful complaint by holding about the affected part the rinds of ripe cucumbers. They save the cucumbers after taking out the seeds, and dry them with the soft part attached to the rind; these they dry and when they are wanted for use, they soak them in warm water, and apply as above. The best preventive for chilblains in Russia, or any other country, consists in keeping the feet scrupulously clean, and protecting them from the wet and cold; sudden changes of the covering of the feet should also be avoided.

Sunflower Seed.

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To Our Friends and Patrons.

The generous interest of our friends in extending the circulation of the *UNION AND AMERICAN* is such as to call for the warmest possible expression of our thanks. We feel that the best return we can make is to pledge increased exertions to make the paper worthy, not only of the patronage of its present list, but of a place in every counting-room, professional office and fire-side in the State. This we are striving to do. The more readers we have the better paper we can make and the more good we can accomplish. We want to double the circulation of the *UNION AND AMERICAN*. It is

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